Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1593.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

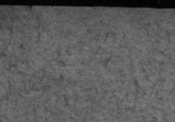
SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-ſtreet, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-ſtreet.
Tueſday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-ſtreet.
Wedneſday { Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.
Thurſday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.
Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.
Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

For CHARTER,

On moderate terms, to any port in Europe,



THE SWEDISH SNOW
Guſtaf Adolphz,
Captain RAMPE.

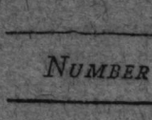
Carries about 2000 barrels of flour. For terms apply to

Peter Blight.

Who intends Landing a quantity JAMAICA RUM AND SUGAR, received by ſhip AMITY, capt. COOK, from Jamaica.

Oct. 12. d1m

For Freight or Charter,



THE GOOD BRIG
SUKEY,
Iſaac Vredenburg, Maſter;

NOW lying at Clifford's wharf, and in compleat order to receive a cargo. For terms pleaſe to apply the Captain on board, or

John Skyrin,
No. 81, Arch-ſtreet.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
2000 wt. of double refined Saltpetre
600 wt. of F F Gun Powder
300 barrels of Herrings
50 buſhels of Timothy Seed
150 caſes of Claret, firſt quality
And a quantity of Sherry Wine.

pt. 29. dtf

HAVANNA SUGARS.

FOR SALE,
1400 boxes and caſks prime white Havanna SUGARS,

On board the ſhip Hamburgh Packet, Silas Swain, Maſter, now lying at Marcus Hook. For terms, apply to Capt. SWAIN, on board, to Capt. SAMUEL SMITH, in Front, near Walnut ſtreet, or to

Philip Nicklin, & Co.

Who offer the ſaid Ship
Hamburgh Packet
For SALE or CHARTER.

She is 320 tons regiſter, coppered to the bends, ſails remarkably faſt, and can be ready to receive a cargo in a few days.

Sept. 21. d2w

Antigua Rum,

JUST arrived at Wilmington, Delaware State, and now landing from on board the Brig Active, William Williams, Maſter,

One hundred hhds. 3d & 4th proof,

And for Sale by

Jehu Hollingſworth & Co.

Wilmington, Sept. 21. dtf

N. B. The above Brig, and the brig GAYOSO, are alſo for Sale or Charter, and now ready to receive a cargo on board, at Wilmington. Apply as above.

For HAMBURGH,

THE Copper Bottomed Ship FAVORITE, JOHN THOMPSON, Maſter, now at Bright's wharf, and will be ready to take in on Monday next, part of her cargo being engaged and ready to go on board. The ſhip is ſo well known, that it is needleſs to deſcribe her. She is now in compleat order. For Freight or Paſſage, pleaſe to apply at Mr. Jeremiah Warder's Compting Houſe, No. 12, North Third ſtreet, or to the Maſter on bord.

Auguſt 30.

For SALE,

On board the ſaid Ship, Swediſh Iron, aſſorted Hollow and Window Glaſs, Demyjohns, Wrapping Paper for Sugar Refiners, Rugs of 1 & 2 Quality. Pleaſe to apply as above.

wf&m4w

FOR SALE,

BRETAGNES in caſes
German Checksin do.
Cambrick
Plattillas
Oznabrigs
Gold and ſilver Watches
Window Glaſs 10 by 8
Glaſs Tumblers in caſes
Linſeed Oil in caſks, &c. &c.

George Pennock,
103, *High-Street.*

July 5. 3aw

An elegant Houſe in Arch Street.

TO be let and entered on immediately a large and elegant houſe at the Corner of Arch and Ninth Street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largeſt is 31 feet by 26—and two are ſo connected by folding doors as to make but one. Alſo, five bed rooms, beſides 5 in the garret, well finiſhed for ſervants. There are ſtables and a coach houſe, with evry convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh ſtreet, or at No. 218, Arch Street.

Aug. 15. 2aw3w.

Chocolate and Muſtard

Manufactured as uſual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale

Red Port and other Wines, eithe bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-caſk or gallon—ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption—

For Sale by
John Haworth.
No. 98 ſouth Front ſtreet.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before diſpoſed of at private ſale)

ON Friday, the firſt of December next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee Houſe, in Philadelphia, Forty Thouſand Nine Hundred and Thirty Nine acres of LAND, now or late in the County of Waſhington, and Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and on the waters of Freſh and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.—Theſe Lands are fertile and well timbered, and were patenteed early in 1737, except 3700 acres or thereabouts, which were patented in 1792. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, for the reſidue a credit of one, two and three months, will be given, on intereſt and good ſecurity.

October 6. 3awtS

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before diſpoſed of at private ſale)

ON Friday, the firſt day of December, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee Houſe, in Philadelphia, Twenty Six Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennſylvania and the Suſquehanna, now, or late, in the townſhips of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchaſe money is to be paid at the time of ſale; for the reſidue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on intereſt and good ſecurity.

October 6. 3awtS

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF,

HEREBY give notice, that they have diſpoſed of the property aſſigned to them for the ſecuring the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorſements given by Edward Fox, for the uſe of the ſaid James Greenleaf; and the holders of ſuch notes, acceptances, and endorſements, are hereby notified that the ſubſcribers will ſettle with them for the amount of their reſpective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of aſſignment.

Applications to be made at ſouth-eaſt corner of Dock and Second ſtreets (the Dock-ſtreet ſide), between the hours of eleven and one o' clock every day, Sundays excepted.

Henry Pratt,
Tho. W. Francis,
John Miller, Jun.
John Aſbley,
Jacob Baker.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 18, 1797. d

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,
From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,

By the ſingle Box or Quantity, may be had at the ſtore of the Subſcribers, corner of Arch and Front-ſtreet.

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. 3awmwſtf

Red Port Wine.

Juſt arrived, by the brig Iris, capt. Rhodes, from Oporto,

Red Port Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks 60 cwt. Cork, for ſale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

July 21.

Will be Landed,

From on board the ſhip Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,

20 bales white Ruſſia clean Hemp
2 caſks Clover Seed

For Sale by

Thomas Herman Leuffer,
North Fifth ſtreet, No. 34.

June 26. 6

Young Hyſon Tea.

40 cheſts of a ſuperior quality—Alſo,
100 do. of Hyſon,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, corner of Second and Pine ſtreet.

C. Haight.

June 21. eotf

Cedar Shingles.

THE ſubſcriber has a quantity of 3 feet Cedar Shingles of a ſuperior quality, for ſale at 13 dollars per thouſand.

William Hallowell,
No. 193 North Third-ſtreet.

July 27. eo12t

Imported in the ſhip Pigou,

And for ſale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-ſtreet,

Hyſon
Hyſon Skin
Young Hyſon
Imperial
} TEAS

April 20. eotf

Imported in the lateſt arrivals from Amſterdam and Hamburg, and for ſale by

B. & J. BOHLEN,

A large aſſortment of fine French Cambrics,

Platillas	Ruſſia and Dutch ſail cloth
Brittannias	Writing, poſt, and printing paper
Rouanes	Dutch calf ſkins
Brown Holland	Prime madder
Checks and ſtripes	Shell'd Barley
Ticklenburgs	Looking glaſſes
Oznahurgs	Hollow glaſs ware
White ſheetings	Slates
Diaper	Coffee mills
Brown rolls	Braſs kettles
Umbrellas	Scythes and ſtraw knives
Hair ribbons	Toys aſſorted in boxes
Black and white laces	

Beſt Holland Gin in pipes
London particular Madeira Wine

July 24. m&thtf

Excellent Bourdeaux Brandy

Ditto ditto Claret in caſes

Juſt received, and for Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

Aug. 21. 2awtf

MRS. GRATTAN

INFORMS her friends, and the public in general, that her houſe, No. 192, Market-ſtreet, will continue open during the ſickneſs.

Board and Lodging in a ſeparate room, TEN DOLLARS, in a double room, EIGHT DOLLARS.

For the convenience of thoſe gentlemen who have not their families in town, Mrs. GRATTAN will receive gentlemen to dine at HALF A DOLLAR a day.

Auguſt 29.—6t

Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum

Coffee
Madeira and Teneriffe Wine
For Sale by

James Yard,
No. —, South Fourth-ſtreet.

Oct. 6. d3w

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Philadelphia, Sept. 22d, 1797.

THE Merchants who at this time prefer having their veſſels and Merchandize entered and cleared at Cheſter or Marcus Hook,—are hereby notified, That in compliance with their deſire, and upon a full conviction that the meaſure will be mutually beneficial to them and to the United States. The collector of the cuſtoms has made arrangements to eſtabliſh for ſome time branches of the cuſtom-houſe at thoſe places, where every accommodation in his power will be given to the merchants. d1w

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

A Convenient well finiſhed Brick Tenement, with a cook houſe and other out houſes, ſituated in a pleaſant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware—The lot of ground has forty feet front on Weſt-ſtreet, and extends through the ſquare to Paſture-ſtreet, on which is erected a ſtable and carriage houſe.

ALLEN M'LANE.

Wilmington, Aug. 30.

Lately Publiſhed,

In one vol. 8 vo. (price one dollar in boards) ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

A Collection of Papers on the ſubject of Billious Fevers, prevalent in the United States for a few years paſt.

Compiled by NOAH WEBSTER, jun.

Containing letters from Doctors [illegible] Smith, Buel, Taylor, Ramſay, Monſon, Reynolds, Mitchell, on contagion, &c. &c.

Sept. 1c. 5t

City Commiſſioners Office,

Auguſt 29, 1797.

IN purſuance of an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, paſſed the 22d day of May laſt.

Propoſals in writing will be received by the City Commiſſioners for one month from the 1ſt of September next, for letting to rent on leaſes for one year to commence the firſt day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine Street,
Alſo on Saſſafras,
Mulberry,
And High Streets,
Cheſnut and Walnut Streets, Draw Bridge, with the Scale and Fiſh Houſes, Spruce, Pine and Cedar Streets.
The cellar under the City-Hall.
The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto, (except ſo much thereof as ſhall be occupied by any buildings erected for the uſe of the Collector of the Tolls, or be neceſſary for the toll-gates.)

Aug. 3 3tawim.

L O S T,

ON the Paſſyunk Road, between the Blue Ball and the city, a Fowling Piece, with a braſs barrel and ſilver ſight; on the plate of the butt are the letters "Jamaica, Q. 99"—and on the barrel near the lock "London" and the Tower ſtamp. Whoever will return the ſaid piece to *John Bennard*, at the ſign of the Blue Ball on the Paſſyunk Road, or the office of this Gazette, ſhall receive a reward of Four French Crowns,

Sept. 12. *3t

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congreſs of the United States of America, paſſed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of perſons, which ſhall be kept by or for any perſon, for his or her own uſe, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of paſſengers, the ſeveral duties and rates following, to wit:

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chaiſe, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glaſſes or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed poſts and tops with ſteel ſprings, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden or iron ſprings or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaiſes with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with ſteel or iron ſprings, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed poſts and tops, and reſting upon wooden ſpars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the firſt Survey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpoſe of receiving the duties on Carriages, at Germantown; at the houſe of Daniel St. Clair, Eſq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the houſe of James Chapman, Eſq. in the County of Bucks; of which all perſons poſſeſſed of ſuch Carriages are deſired to take notice.

Notice is alſo given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing of Wines, in a leſs quantity, or in leſs quantities than thirty gallons—and one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing Spirituous liquors in leſs quantities than 20 gallons, at the ſame time and at the ſame places, by the officers legally authoriſed to grant ſuch licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inſpector of the Revenue of the firſt ſurvey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Office of Inſpection at Germantow, 12th Sept. 1797. } d1m

IMPORTED

In the ſhip America, James Ewing, maſter, from Hamburgh,

Brown Hollands
White Platillas
Ticklenburgs
Coarſe Linens
Tapes
Looking Glaſſes
Glaſs Tumblers
} In caſes.

FOR SALE BY

George Pennock.

Auguſt 14. 3aw

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.

THE ſubſcribers inform their friends and cuſtomers in town and country, that their ſtores are now open in the city, and others are daily opening, and that from the preſent appearance of the prevailing diſorder have reaſon to hope, their friends may ſhortly come to the city with perfect ſafety. By ſeveral late arrivals, numbers have received freſh ſupplies of GOODS.

Robert Smith & Co. — *P. W. Gallaudet & Co.*
John Davis & Co. — *Sitgreaves & French,*
Neill & Smith, — *George Dobſon,*
Wiltberger and Smith, — *Thomas Ryerſon,*
Alex Biſſland and Co. — *T. R. Hardenberg.*
Jacob Sperry and Co. — *John Smith and Co*
Owen & Jona. Jones, — *Thomas Orr,*
Ieppele & Zantzinger, — *William Barker & Co.*
Adam Zantzinger, — *Thomas Armat & Son.*
John Fries, — *J. Miller, jun. and Co.*

Oct. 11-

Boſton Glaſs Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glaſs is now commenced at the Glaſs Houſe in Boſton.

It is needleſs to ſay any thing of the excellent quality of the Boſton Glaſs, as it is ſo well known throughout the United States to be in every reſpect greatly ſuperior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any ſize commonly uſed; and may be conſtantly had by applying to CHARLES F. KUPPER, at the Glaſs Houſe.

Orders from the diſtant States to be addreſſed to Mr. SAMUEL GORE, Court-ſtreet, Boſton.

Boſton, Sept 30, 1797 O 4—2aw3w

Meſſrs. Timothy and Maſon, Charleſton; Meſſrs. Hodge and Boylan, Halifax, N. C. Meſſrs. Willett and O'Connor, Norfolk; Mr. Ellis Price, Alexandria; Meſſrs. Yundt and Brown, Baltimore; Mr. Hopkins, New-York; and Meſſrs. Hudſon & Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Seymour, Savannah; are requeſted to inſert the above once a week 6 weeks. The accounts to be forwarded to the Editor.

MR. LAILSON,

WITH an intention to render ſervice, and undeceive thoſe Performers, who during his abſence Mr. Jaymond has thought proper to engage, thinks it would be wrong in him not to inform thoſe that are engaged, that it is without his approbation, and that he will not be in any way anſwerable for Mr. Jaymond's engagements.

PHILIPPE LAILSON.

Alexandria, Sept. 15, 1797. 6t.

At a Meeting of the Board of Property, June 6, 1797,

Preſent John Hall, Sec'ry.
Francis Johnſton, R. G. } of land office
Dan. Brodhead, S. G.

Nicholas Bettinger, *Verſus* Samuel Cunningham.

In this caſe the proof of ſervice of notice being inſufficient, It is ordered that notice be given in one of the Philadelphia and York newſpapers weekly, for at leaſt eight weeks to the heirs or aſſignees of Samuel Cunningham deceaſed, to atttend the board on the firſt Monday in November next, to ſhew cauſe why a patent ſhould not iſſue to Nicholas Bettinger for the land in queſtion.

(A true Copy.)
JOHN HALL,
Secretary of the Land Office.

Aug. 15. *12w8w.

From Marſeilles.

THE CARGO

Of the Swediſh barque Guſtavus Adolphus, from Marſeilles, conſiſting of the following articles, is diſcharging at Mr. Latimer's wharf, and for ſale by the ſubſcribers

BRANDY, well flavored, of 2, 3 & 4th proof
Claret, in hogſheads
Ditto, in caſes
Frontignac Wine, in caſes of 30 bottles
Olive Oil, of a ſuperior quality, in baſkets of 6 and 12 bottles
Capers
Olives
Almonds
Dry Verdigreaſe
Writing Paper
Umbrellas (Silk) of 28, 30 and 32 inches
Taffeties
Long and ſhort white Kid Gloves for Women
Silk Stockings
Handkerchiefs, in imitation of Madraſs
Artificial Flowers and Garlands
Oſtrich Feathers
Ribbons
Perfumery
Scented Hair-Powder and Pomatum
Manna in ſorts
Cream Tartar.

BENJAMIN MORGAN & ROBERT ANDREWS.

September 27. eotf

At the Federal Blaſt Furnace,

In Carver—for Slitting, Platting, and Rolling MILLS.

SEYMOUR's *Patent Rollers.*

THEIR ſuperiority conſiſts in being free from holes and honey-combed places, which are commonly found in rollers caſt in ſand, or clay moulds. Theſe patent rollers are caſt in iron moulds, previouſly heated, and will be found to be more denſe, ſolid and durable than any rollers heretofore uſed. Another important advantage they have over others, is, that the necks require no turning, but are immedaitely fit for uſe, and from their accuracy, run with leſs friction, and require leſs water to make them perform their work. They may be had by application to the Patentee in Plymouth, of Gen. Nathaniel Goodwin, or of Meſſrs. Thatcher and Hayward.

Boſton, Aug. 31. *Sept.* 19 ——§61.

This Day is Publiſhed,

BY Meſſ. Dobſon, Carey, Campbell, Ric[illegible], and the other Bookſellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-preſſed,

By John Thompſon,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Conſtitutions

Of the ſeveral States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Conſtitution, and claſſing together their moſt important proviſions, under the ſeveral heads of adminiſtration; with Notes and Obſervations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South Carolina,
L. L. D and member of the Congreſs of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,
North Fifth ſtreet, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in caſes and boxes, ſix years old
White Graves Wine in caſks
Ticklenburgs
Ruſſia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Heſſians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An aſſortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Ruſſia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in ſmall boxes, for family uſe
Window Glaſs

Aug 29.—2aw

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for ſale by *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Conſiſting of a variety of Miſcellaneous Pieces for the inſtruction and amuſement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handſomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of theſe pieces are ſuch, that the book needs only to be known to be univerſally eſteemed one of the moſt valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young perſons.

"Delightful taſk to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to ſhoot,
To pour the freſh inſtruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening ſpirit, and to fix
The generous purpoſe in the glowing breaſt."
THOMSON.

Auguſt 24. mwf4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

Letters and Converſations,

Between ſeveral *Young Ladies*, on improving and intereſting ſubjects.

Tranſlated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon* with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound, Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary diſtreſs, or of deſperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the ſoul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to ſolicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life*, the *proper*, becauſe *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an intereſting point of view, and preſents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publiſher was ſo much pleaſed with the peruſal, that he was perſuaded he ſhould do a pleaſing ſervice to the community by ſending it into circulation. Auguſt 24—mw4w

To Maſters and Pilots bringing up Veſſels from Foreign Ports to this City.

WHEREAS ſundry infringements have lately been made on the laws of this ſtate for the preventing peſtilential or infectious diſeaſes, either from ignorance or inattention thereto, it is tho't expedient at this time to publiſh the following extracts from the laws of 22d April, 1794, 7th and 8th ſections.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

June 6th, 1794.

Extract of an act for ſecuring the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of peſtilential and contagious diſeaſes.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted, that every maſter or captain of any ſhip or veſſel coming from ſea (veſſels actually employed in the coaſting trade excepted) and bound to any port or place within the juriſdiction of Pennſylvania, ſhall cauſe his ſhip or veſſel to be brought to anchor, or otherwiſe ſtayed in the ſtream of the river Delaware, oppoſite to the Health-Office on State-Iſland aforeſaid, and there to remain until he ſhall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the Reſident Phyſician. And if, previouſly to obtaining ſuch certificate or bill of health, any maſter or captain ſhall ſuffer his ſhip or veſſel to approach nearer than the ſaid Health-Office to the city of Philadelphia, or ſhall land, cauſe or ſuffer to be landed, or brought on ſhore, at any place or port within this Commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent of being conveyed into this Commonwealth, any perſon or perſons, or any goods, wares or merchandize, or, if after receiving ſuch bill of health or certificate, he ſhall neglect or refuſe to deliver the ſame to the Health-Officer, ſuch maſter or captain ſhall forfeit and pay, for each and every ſuch offence, the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

And the captain or maſter of every ſhip or veſſel ſhall ſend a ſafe and commodious boat to bring the phyſician on board, and ſhall in like manner convey him back to the Health-Office, after he has concluded his official examination; And while he is making ſuch examination, or in caſe any ſubſequent examination by the Health Officer or Conſulting Phyſician, agreeably to the directions of this act, the maſter or captain ſhall expoſe or cauſe to be expoſed to the ſearch of the Reſident Phyſician, or of the Health Officer and Conſulting Phyſician (as the caſe may be) each and every part of the ſhip or veſſel, and ſhall preſent to his view each and every perſon or perſons on board thereof, and and ſhall alſo true and ſatisfactory anſwers make to all ſuch queſtions as the Reſident Phyſician, &c. at the time of examination ſhall aſk relative to the health of any port or place from which the ſhip or veſſel ſailed, or has ſince touched at—the number of perſons on board when the ſhip or veſſel entered on her voyage—the number of perſons that have ſince been landed or taken on board, and when and where reſpectively—what perſons on board—if they have been during the voyage, or ſhall, at the time of examination, be infected with any peſtilential or contagious diſeaſe—and what is the preſent ſtate and condition of the perſons on board with reſpect to their health or diſeaſes. And if any maſter or captain ſhall refuſe to expoſe as aforeſaid, to the ſearch of any of the officers aforeſaid, or if he ſhall *conceal any ſick perſon, or in any other manner deceive the proper officers aforeſaid in his anſwers*, ſuch captain or maſter, for every ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

SECT. 8. And if any perſon or perſons whatſoever (the Reſident Phyſician, &c. excepted) ſhall go on board any veſſel, before the maſter thereof has received a certificate of health in the manner directed, every perſon ſo offending, ſhall pay the ſum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

IT being abſolutely neceſſary that the foregoing ſections ſhould be punctually complied with, the ſubſcriber, in compliance with his duty, muſt exact a rigorous obſervance of the ſame, or elſe be under the neceſſity of putting the laws in force.

WM. ALLEN, *Health Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.*

July 14. 63w

PHILADELPHIA,
TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17.

HEALTH OFFICE, Oct. 9, 1797.

"Resolved, That the consulting and visiting physicians be informed, that the Board have it in contemplation to publish on Monday next, and on every Monday following, during the present calamity, a state of the health of the City and Liberties, including the public Hospital: they therefore request the consulting and visiting physicians to furnish as particular a return as possible of the patients under their care, who are affected with the prevailing fever."

HEALTH OFFICE, Oct. 16, 1797.

The Board of Inspectors having for the information of their fellow-citizens (by the foregoing resolution of the 9th inst.) called on the physicians connected with the Health Officer for a state of the Hospital, and a general state of the sick under their care. The following is the result.

Doctors Duffield and Stevens, consulting physicians, state, that there are now in the Hospital Fifty-four patients, thirty-two of whom are affected with the prevailing fever, and Twenty-two are convalescents.

Doctors Church, Coxe and Leib, visiting physicians, state, that since the 9th inst. they have been called to Ninety-one patients, Twenty-five of whom have been sent to the hospital, four have died, twenty-eight are convalescents, the remainder still ill; most of those patients were in the lower part of the city and Southwark—five only in the Northern Liberties.

The Inspectors of the Health-office at an early period of the prevailing fever, recommended to the indisposed, an immediate application for medical aid, the Inspectors lament that this recommendation has not been generally attended to—the sick and those who have the care of them, should consider that even one day's delay may be attended with serious consequences—From this cause the mortality has probably been much increased in the city and liberties, but most certainly in the hospital, where many have been admitted in the last stage of the disease.

Published by order of the Board,
WM. MONTGOMERY,
Chairman pro tem.

The Philadelphia, Atsion, and Tuckerton
MAIL STAGE.

THE *proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that they have established a Stage between Philadelphia, Atsion, Batsto, Hampton, Speedwell, and Martha Furnace, Wading River slitting mill and the town of Tuckerton, in New-Jersey, to go once a week, and are provided with good horses, a comfortable carriage, and a careful driver, for the conveyance of the mail, passengers, and goods. The Stage will start every Thursday, at* 10 *o'clock, A. M. from Mr. Daniel Cooper's Ferry, and lodge that night at Joel Bodine's, at Longacoming; and on Friday at* 6 *o'clock, P. M. arrive at Caleb Evans's, inkeeper, in Tuckerton, distant from the city* 54 *miles, (from the Atlantic* 6, *and from the East Grousing Plains* 7 *miles) where are good accommodations for travellers, and where are commodious and safe passage boats provided to convey passengers to Capt. William Warrington's house, on Tucker's Island, adjoining the Atlantic, where are good accommodations, and a convenient place to bathe; the sportsman who wishes to regale himself with fowling and fishing, may at this place be highly gratified, there being at almost every season of the year fowl and fish in abundance.—The Stage on its return, starts from the aforesaid C. Evans's in Tuckerton, every Tuesday, at* 6 *o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at John Bodine's, at Wading River Bridge, lodge that night at Longacoming, and at* 1 *o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday, arrive at the aforesaid Cooper's Ferry. It is presumed that no route of an equal distance will be less expensive, or furnish the traveller with a greater variety of amusement, as he will not only have a pleasant sail to the atlantic from Tuckerton, but have the curiosity of seeing on the road thither a number of capital furnaces and forges, and one slitting mill, in complete order, and at work; gentlemen, too, who are owners, or factors, of any of the aforesaid iron works, are solicited to encourage and support this stage (by which they can be so well accommodated) the continuance of which will much depend on their aid. The rates of passengers and baggage are as follows: For a passenger from the aforesaid Daniel Cooper's Ferry to Tuckerton, including* 14 *lb. of baggage, Two Dollars; for way passengers per mile, Four Cents—*150 *lb. of baggage equal to a passenger. Postage of letters, newspapers, &c. will be agreeably to law.*

N. B. The mail crosses from the Old Ferry.

THOMAS WARDLE & Co.
Tuckerton, Sept. 28. *Oct.* 5.—2awtf

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage starts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tuesday, Thursday*, and *Saturday*, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the first day, at Snowhill the second day, at Northampton Court House the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the passengers find a safe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the Stage starts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the first night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The distance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 80 miles less than on any stage route between those places.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the road, which is most excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any passenger, who, after having performed this route, will say that he ever travelled in a stage for the same distance, so good a road in America.

August 11. dtm. eotf.

The Medical Lectures

In the University of Pennsylvania, are postponed until the last Monday in November next.

October 14. 2aw4w

The Health-Office

IS removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open night and day, where persons having business may apply. WM. ALLEN, Health-Officer.

Sept. 4. dtf

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Department of War are for the present removed near to the Falls of the Schuylkill, on the Ridge Road.

September 4. dtf

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Commissioners for the District of Southwark have removed their hall to the house formerly occupied by Samuel Goff, in Christian at the corner of Fifth street. Oct. 2.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17.

The Aurora in remarking on the negociation at Lisle between France and Great-Britain observes, "Happy will it be for our country if it breaks off, for then France will the more readily accommodate matters with us"—As much as to say, that *right* and *justice* have nothing to do in the adjustment of the differences between the two countries, so far as respects the conduct of France. This is an avowal which was hardly to be expected on the part of the faction, who have always advocated the cause of that nation in opposition to the interests of the United States.

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Portrait of a Democratic-Republican Senator—by a master

The Aurora speaking of the late election of a senator says "it is a circumstance almost unprecedented"—and "that the republican candidate ISRAEL ISRAEL is one of those democrats most obnoxious to the faction; vice-president of the democratic society, an enemy to the prominent features of the federal government, in a word, according to the industrious calumnies of his adversaries a disorganizer, a bloody jacobin, a fomenter of the western insurrection, every thing in politics that is vile and violent." So much for negative qualifications—now for positive—He is, continues the Aurora, "a plain man, of natural good sense, possessed of none of those brilliant attractions which a polished education gives. But he was the champion chosen for the occasion by the democrats; that was enough, he met their support, and has been carried into the legislature against the utmost exertions of their adversaries in favor of B. R. MORGAN; a young man who has been constantly in public life, the soul of the party in the senate; a person of handsome acquirements, and as a man equally respectable with Israel Israel." Surely, as the husbandman said of the tares among his wheat, so may the democrats say of the writer of the above, *an enemy hath done this.*

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"*Did you not moralize this sad spectacle?*"

Oh! no: we were busied in better speculations, and did not find time to reflect that the awful visitation which still lingers over our devoted heads, was not ordained without design, by that being without whose notice not a sparrow falls to the ground.

In the old world, the Almighty hath chosen to visit with revolution and murder, a land long preeminently distinguished as a "gay seat of mirth and ease," luxury and revelry, and riot, debauchery, and corruption, and every species of abomination. And this modern crowd of Sodoms and Gomorrahs now smarts under his avenging hand—daily ripening by accumulating ignorance and atheism, and new insults continually heaped to the astonished skies, for that last tremendous crash which shall hurl into non-entity the filthy mass of sansculottism. "Do we not moralize this sad spectacle?" Oh! no; for, drunk with the new wine of modern philosophy, we are daily importing from this land of blasphemy, the seeds of death—and patriots, of the new growth, who know not virtue nor honesty, are exalted to the high post of honor, instead of that of forty cubits whereon died an ancient enemy of the Jews.

And is this the course whereby we seek to shun the chastisement of an avenging God? Shall we behold the hand of the Lord, avenging himself upon iniquity in a foreign land, and must we seek to shun our share of chastisement, by aping those crimes and importing those blasphemies which induced there the chastening rod?

If the Almighty, in punishment for our iniquities, and the apathy wherewith we have looked on the struggles of the faithful, hath chosen, by visiting us with pestilence, fire or famine, to exempt us from those other more terrible scourges, revolution, atheism and jacobinism, comparatively fortunate will have been our lot. But if, while we smart under the lash of pestilence and fire, we give loose to wild and demoniac debaucheries, surely a double curse will be our lot.

Let us, then, moralize this sad spectacle; and by a right train of reflection, and an active and useful improvement, turn our energies to the means of warding off the desolating shock.

TIMON.

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The faction which has so long disgraced our country by its publications in the jacobin gazettes, continues its bold and abandoned attacks on our independence and self government. In the Aurora of the 14th inst. we find a fresh instance of perfidious counsel. Encouraged by the success of former propositions and hints to the French government, by which the United States have suffered so severely, a new idea is thrown out by these internal traytors in the following terms, the impudence of which is exceeded only by its folly.

From the Aurora.

"But little reliance, we think, is to be placed on the generosity of the French in adjusting the terms of accommodation. We have given them a lesson of the folly of national *gratitude, generosity, &c.* they will profit by it. But we may expect justice from them. In their terms of adjustment they will throw the burden on those who gave them the blow. The federalists of the east may look to their tonnage and fisheries. Perhaps the French West-Indies will be thrown open for the importation of Virginia and other wheat in French or southern bottoms; so of rice, and of tobacco for the supply of their continental possessions. Such a regulation would be less disliked to the south and much more so to the east, than the 70 ton article in the British treaty. Other regulations equally beneficial to the southern and injurious to the eastern states may be adopted by them, and this they can do by, or without treaty.

They can also lay such a duty on the fish of the Eastern states as to oblige them to keep much of it at home which is now imported.

Our federal and yankee president, and federal and yankee chief justice; all our federal yankees, and yankee federalists, would think this very ill, not to be treated by the French as if they were friends. But will they go to war, because the French chuse to grant an exclusive advantage to their southern brethren? They will not be so ungenerous, or unjust. Yet, the industrious New-England men need not suffer by such an arrangement. He can move with his capital to Virginia, enrich himself, and that state by his industry, convert it to federalism—or become a democratic republican himself.

Perhaps we shall however hear as much noise, should the French make this discrimination between eastern and southern states, as took place when they made a distinction between the people and the executive; tho' that lucky and just distinction saved us from the horrors of war. But what then? The French can surely grant favours to whom they please, and none have a right to take offence in not sharing in them, provided they receive no injury. A division of the Union would then once more be broached by the *federalists* of the east. But they may quiet their heartburnings by persuading their friends, the British, to open to them their ports in the West-Indies on the same terms that the French may chuse to grant to the southern states. This they can readily do, as the British are not at all attached to an increase of their navigation."

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From the (New-York) Commercial Gazette.

The following extracts from a French pamphlet, in answer to Pastoret, will shew what opinions are entertained in France, respecting the United States. In answer to the objections started against a rupture with France, the writer says:—"The United States have no marine force—scarcely can their revenue cutters, armed with a musket, check the clandestine trade—Congress, two years ago, directed thirteen frigates to be built, and not one is launched. Their best marine officer, commodore Gillon, has been dead two years—their other sea and land officers have an honorable sentiment of *attachment eternal* to France. Most of the masters of their vessels are intrepid, but not well skilled; bold, but addicted to strong liquor. The revolted colonies formerly could not have maintained their independence, but by the land and sea officers furnished them by the French government, and by the purchase of vessels and ammunition in 1775 in France—by France declaring war against England in 1778—by the support of her fleets, the transport of her armies, the junction of Spain and Holland, to the holy coalition against against the British Leopard. In short, they are indebted much for their independence, to the unpardonable fault of Burgoyne and Cornwallis, or of their instructions, which required them to advance their armies inland, instead of menacing and scouring the coasts.

No sooner was their independence acknowledged, than their regular troops were disbanded—their forts levelled and destroyed—The forts on the sea board were rebuilt in 1794, but they consist only of simple redoubts of light earth, very easily destroyed, and whose cannon can serve no purpose but to fire evening and morning guns, salutes, and to celebrate the shouts of liberty.

In the year 1794 (a mistake for '93) the yellow fever ravaged in Philadelphia; in 1795 fires destroyed the one half of the marine cities. The cabinet of St James maintains constantly in America, a horde of incendiaries, as it keeps in pay in France, cutthroats, chaffeurs, emigrant and turbulent priests. Every tide wafts from Europe a convoy of emigrants, destined to the western parts of America, who are extended already to the Mississippi. In this mixture of people, of whom one in twenty is rich, the rest poor, there can be no public spirit—no national character. The French republic has on her side the most numerous part of the United States, the cultivators, who are all adorers of liberty. While England counts on her side, the nursery of peerage, composed of rich planters, of avaritious merchants; the slave holders and pardoned refugees—that is, the *Canaille by excellence.* The result of the election for president has demonstrated this truth.

The Executive Directory, if they know how to use their means, and choose proper agents, *will have, when they please,* the *preponderance which is assigned to the French Republic in the United States and every where else.* The necessities of our Colonies do not require that France should make an appeal to the Anglo-Americans for supplies of provisions, since the profits of that trade will always encourage the Americans to carry it on—It is even desirable that our colonies should not depend solely on the cultivators and seamen of the Atlantic, and that other countries should concur to put an end to the inextinguishable thirst for gain among the Americans, to our own detriment and that of the Spaniards, our allies.

The fear of a war with the United States, however ill-founded, is not, in a political view, altogether useless, as it may bring back to France the French capitals placed in their banks, and compel our cosmopolite merchants to arrange themselves under the glorious banners of their country.

The terror of such an apprehension will appear absurd, when it is considered that we are from 12 to 1500 leagues distant, and that on a surface of 146,440 square leagues, there were, in 1794, but 3,929,326 inhabitants.

A war with the United States would not give to England one more seaman, since there are now in her fleets from 12 to 15,000 sailors, either impressed from American vessels, or engaged, it is presumed, with the connivance of the United States.

The United States have no funds for maintaining a war, and in case France should make war, *not on the people, who love France,* but *on the government which has been guilty of so much ingratitude to her, the government could not succeed in levying an army or equipping a fleet, or in levying duties to pay them.*

If the Federal government should be so blind as to declare war against us, we know well why the armed tyranny of England was forced to withdraw into its own island from America—*it advanced into the American country.* We should not take the example for our model—and we may be assured that the boasting of the Federal Government would cost it dear! Its relations with Europe would cease, and if it should negociate treaties, it would be with tribes of Indians only."

The writer then goes on to vindicate the directory for ordering the seizure of American vessels, and declares, that even if they carry no contraband goods, the taking of them is a measure of just retaliation for the evils done to France by our government.

He then proceeds to state that this severe treatment of the United States would bring them to propose a new treaty, which should be conformed to the natural interests of the parties. "The man selected for this negotiation, says the writer, is no proud tory, no advocate of peerage or royalty, like his excellency John Jay—no political manequin—no American Malmesbury.

"Madison loves his country more than France—and the French republic more than all other countries. Liberty proclaims him throughout America, as the defender of her rights in the house of Representatives. He knows that tyranny would convert that house into a house of commons—the senate into a house of peers—and a quadrennial president into an elective, perhaps a hereditary monarchy—rich men into a nobleese—the middle classes into oppressors and oppressed—the militia into feudal guards—and the mass of people into a vile herd of beasts and slaves.

"It is perhaps to wrest from the people their most zealous defender, that the Anglo-American government has given him an appointment abroad. To get rid of his steady opposition, the government has disembarrassed itself by pretending to confer on him a high mark of confidence.

"The absence of Madison from congress, and his access to the directory, will double the strength of the friends of the two republics. The connection of '78, almost dissolved, will be drawn closer than ever—and the American people, escaped from the tyranny of their oppressors, by the energy of the directory, and from a dependance on England, will give themselves up entirely to their inclination to the French republic, and to the generous sentiment of their independence.

"But, poor Pastoret, I leave you in the hands of the minister Adet. He has much more to say to you than I have."

Such are the opinions in France respecting America—such a mixture of ignorance and truth, absurdities and jacobinical misrepresentations, never was before put on paper. The piece, however, shows by what kind of arguments the French would persuade themselves to make war on us, and what calculations they make on the strength of the United States. Confusion seize the monsters who thus attempt to embroil us in war, whether they are the men of blood in France or their coadjutors in this country.

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From the SALEM (Mass.) GAZETTE.

OF THE YELLOW FEVER.

THIS disease, unknown to Europeans before the discovery of America, was supposed to be peculiar to the West-Indies, and warmer part of the continent, and though fatal experience showed that it might exist in temperate climates, yet it was generally if not always supposed to be imported from those countries where the heat and other circumstances concurred in its production. Its late ravages in Philadelphia and other towns situated very considerably to the northward, threw some suspicions on the authenticity of this doctrine, and it has not only been doubted whether the West-India climates only were productive of the fever, but whether it was really infectious or not.—These suspicions increased so much, and appeared to be so well founded, that physicians took different sides of the question, some contending that the fever was always imported; others that it might arise any where from local circumstances.

The question concerning the importation of the yellow fever is important, but much more so is that concerning its infectious nature. If it cannot prevail but by importation, and is infectious, it becomes absolutely necessary to subject sea-faring people to the rigorous duty of quarantine, unpacking and airing the goods, &c. neither, after all, can others be safe but by avoiding all connection with the vessel or those connected with it, for a considerable time. This must undoubtedly be considered as a very great hardship, and be a proportionable discouragement to commerce; but, on the other hand, if the fever be not infectious, and though introduced into any place, cannot be propagated unless in a certain state of the atmosphere, or when the air is infested with pestilential fluids, then all this precaution is useless; there is neither occasion for quarantine nor for separating the sick from the healthy, which cannot be done without a degree of apparent cruelty.

Though these questions ought to be determined by physicians, yet as this hath not been done, and both parties have published their opinions, it becomes justifiable in those who are not physicians to judge for themselves in this as in other matters by the common rules of reason and sense which God has given them. In this inquiry, we must remember, that though the human race have a natural propensity to seek for the cause of diseases in something occult and invisible, and far beyond the reach of our senses, yet this is a not dictate of reason, but a remnant of the former superstition, which taught that diseases were occasioned by demons, and to be cured by charms and conjurations. If the matter is fairly considered, we shall find, that the modern doctrine of mephitic airs, pestilential and putrid effluvia, &c. is very apt to degenerate into the former superstition. It leads us to believe that diseases are occasioned by something absolutely beyond the reach of our investigation, and consequently are to be cured by something equally invisible and unaccountable. But when one invisible is opposed to another, it signifies very little, whether such invisibles are animated or not, and an inlet is opened for the most dangerous quackery. Instances of this are not wanting even in the present case of the yellow fever. We have seen a preventative of the fever advertised in the newspapers, and strongly recommended by the advertiser, but upon what principle nobody knows. This is precisely a conjuration, with this difference, that we are sure the words of the conjuror can do neither good nor harm, but we are not sure whether the preventative may not do more harm than good. In another paper we find the old doctrine of Animalculæ revived, and that the yellow fever is occasioned by myriads of these floating in the air. Here, instead of the great demons of former ages, we have legions of small ones, only that the latter, like the Genii and Fairies of the Orientals, are mortal. The doctrine, however, leads the writer we speak of, to assign to his cures the most extraordinary recommendation perhaps ever given, viz. that they are destructive to animal life. In like manner the doctrine of contagion, putrefaction, effluvia of any kind, or in short any thing beyond the reach of our senses, leads to an unknown empirical kind of remedies, which must be disgusting to a patient; and it is absolutely necessary that the patient have confidence in his physician, or he will never obey him.

Thus much for the practice of quacks; we must now consider that of the regular physicians who have adopted in the disease we speak of, methods not only different, but almost entirely opposite. As the writer of this paper is no physician, he pretends not to determine any thing concerning the modes of cure. He lays it down as a maxim, that no physician hath any interest in killing or injuring his patient; neither does he believe that any physician would persist in a mode of practice which experience shewed to be pernicious. The design of this paper is to shew that patients having once called a physician, ought to persist in the method of cure prescribed by him, and not upon any account to deviate from it. This indeed implies that the same disease may be cured by very different, and even opposite means; and that it really may be so, appears from the following facts:

1. The great English physician, Thomas Sydenham, celebrated no less for his veracity and candour, than for his medical skill, practised at London during the time of the plague in 1665 and 1666. He first cured it by taking large quantities of blood, and assures us that by following this method he had remarkable success. At last this method of blood-letting, for what reason he could not discover, became so disagreeable to his patients, that he found himself obliged to give up the practice entirely, and have recourse to other remedies. He next had recourse to sweating; exciting the sweat by hot and stimulating medicines.—Nothing could be more opposite in appearance, than these two modes of cure, and yet they both succeeded. The plague was cured by sweating, as well as purging.

2. With respect to the yellow fever itself, we have undoubted testimony of its being cured by methods seemingly the most opposite and unaccountable. Dr. Hillary, in a treatise on the diseases of Barbadoes, mentions the case of a surgeon's mate, who by intemperance and lying abroad all night had got the yellow fever in a very severe manner, but was cured by merely drinking a large quantity of warm water, till the enormous quantity of bile which irritated his stomach was thrown off, and afterwards taking a few doses of laudanum.. It is a well known story of a dissipated gentleman in Jamaica, that being deemed past hopes of recovery in a yellow fever, he invited his bacchanalian companions to have one more liberal potation with him for the last time. Only one obeyed the summons. The sick man found himself invigorated by the liquor he swallowed, drank all the night, and was thus cured of his fever. Lastly, it has been mentioned in the news-papers, that a person near Charleston, infected with the yellow fever, and past hopes of recovery, was cured by rolling among tar, which inveloped his whole body to a considerable thickness, and could not be got off afterwards without difficulty.

Thus it seems to be established as a fact that the most pestilential diseases may be cured by opposite methods; and if we know that the plague may be cured by blood-letting and by sweating, that the yellow fever may be cured by exhausting and excessively debilitating operation of vomiting, as well as by the most violent stimulants, why should it be incredible, that it may be cured by Dr. Rush's method of blood-letting and other evacuations? The case of the tarred patient may indeed be said to favor the doctrine of Invisibles, and the effluvia will instantly be thought of; but by a proper consideration of the nature of the disease, it is hoped that it may be accounted for upon much more obvious principles.

In the yellow fever, the mere colour of the skin ought not to be an object of terror, as it takes place in other diseases, and the cause is well known to be a diffusion of the bile through the body. The causes by which such a diffusion may be made are known to be three at least, and perhaps there may be more. One is an obstruction in the passages of the bile from the gall-bladder to the intestines, which is the case in jaundice.—Another is by an excessive and irregular motion of the body, as in sea sickness; for this, when long continued and violent, makes the patient quite yellow.—The third is in case of violent heat and long continued acceleration of the blood through the liver, accompanied with a general relaxation of the body, which I suppose the immediate cause of the yellow fever, when combined with that disease which American physicians call *Synochus.* In the cases of jaundice and sea-sickness the diffusion of the bile is evident, but in hot weather any increase of the secretion or diffusion of this fluid is less apparent. By attention, however, it may be discovered. In the beginning of jaundice, before the skin is tinged,

the urine always appears of a deep yellow colour; in the sea sickness it is the same, and and even after it is over, on every occasion of a squall, when the agitation of the vessel becomes greater than usual, the same yellowness returns. In very hot weather, especially if violent exercise is used; a similar yellowness will be observed, which shows that mere heat and increased motion of the blood is capable of producing a partial diffusion of the bile, which would in all probability become visible on the skin, did it not get off by the urine. If, in such a state any person happens to be infected with a violent fever, it is not improbable that he might become yellow; though perhaps to form the disease, a certain disposition of the liver is necessary, owing not to *Animalculæ*, or imaginary effluvia, but to the more evident causes of heat, relaxation, and increased motion of the blood.

Thus, the diffusion of the bile being a symptom in itself accidental and not to be dreaded, but in conjunction with the fever, it follows that whatever remedies have been found to cure the synochus may likewise be successfully employed in the cure of they ellow fever; always regarding the accidental circumstances which arise from the moderate quantity of bile secreted, which, when thrown in a large quantity into the stomach is known to produce extreme sickness, and therefore must increase and in a manner double the fever with which the person is infected, and make it more dangerous than it otherwise would be; and must likewise require a difference of treatment.

If then the highest degree of fever, called the plague, has been cured by blood letting, why should not the same remedy cure an inferior degree of fever, though attended with a diffusion of bile throughout the body? Here is neither quackery nor conjuration; for we may easily see why it can do so. In all pestilential diseases, some of the humours of the body, or perhaps the whole mass of blood, is infected. By taking away a large quantitity, the infection of course is diminished; the blood is soon recruited, and the quantity newly made being prepared from uninfected materials, the general mass is of a better quality than before. A second bleeding diminishes the infection still more, and so on. Thus may any person be convinced that when a physician orders him to be blooded in the yellow fever, he proceeds on rational principles, and he may safely trust himself in his hands. As to the quantity of blood to be taken away; it must be determined by circumstances of which the physician only can judge, and the patient or his attendants, ought by no means to interfere. To this may be added, that when once a physician has been allowed to begin with any mode of cure, the same ought to be persevered in, as running from one thing to another in such cases must certainly be attended with extreme danger. Dr. Sydenham gives a remarkable instance of the bad effects of this, in a young man infected with the plague. He had proscribed his usual remedy of blood-letting, and the patient had submitted to it several times, with manifest advantage. The doctor had insisted that it should be repeated once more, and he would be out of danger; but his friends obstinately refused; the doctor assured them his patient would die; they disregarded his words, and the young man died as had been foretold. In a late paper we see it remarked, that though some have recovered who have lost blood in the yellow fever, we ought to have been told how many have died under this practice. Agreed! but even this is not sufficient. We ought also to be told how many have disobeyed their physicians; how many have deceived them; how many have teized them with injudicious remonstrances, and prevented them from acting according to the best of their judgment. Were all these things laid open to public view, it is not improbable that we should find numbers of patients, or rather of their friends and relations, more justly chargeable with their deaths than the physicians they employed.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, October 16.

Yesterday arrived here, his Britannic Majesty's Packet, Swallow, Capt. Taylor, in 58 days from Falmouth. Her accounts are no later than the 9th of August—consequently no news. The report of her having been captured by the French is not true.

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Ira Allen writes from England, that he had received the letters from our government to lay before Lord Grenville, requesting it is supposed, the release of the Olive Branch and her cargo of arms, tents, field pieces and camp equipage. *Now*, he says, the people of Vermont will be supplied with arms.

We rejoice that our brave fellow-citizens of Vermont are likely to be supplied—but as the fighting men in that state cannot much exceed the number of 20,000, and it is to be presumed that most of them have excellent guns already, as they are hunters, where will Ira Allen find purchasers for 20,000 muskets, with bayonets and cartridge boxes? Who in Vermont will buy brass field pieces, tents and camp kettles?

When Mr. Allen, wrote his letter from England, he could not have known of the conviction and execution of M'Lean in Canada—much less could he have known that it was proved on his trial, that the insurgents destined to take Quebec by storm, were to be supplied with *arms* from Vermont. But if our Vermont brethren should not want Allen's arms and camp equipage, possibly he may find a market for them in other states. The *low price* and *long credit* given by the French government will enable him to sell them *cheap*, and the speculation may yet prove a profitable one.

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Communication.

A correspondent is sorry to see the fatal influence which the publication of several letters, said to be received from France, is likely to have upon the just indignation the people of the United States had felt from the depredations on our commerce by a banditti of the French nation, acting under an infamous decree of the directory of the 2d March, respecting the newly-invented form of a *thing* called a *role d'equipage*. Those persons who handed said letters for publication, have been instrumental in doing more injury to the United States than they are aware of; what their views were, it is impossible to tell—certain it is, that their publicity is injurious to the honor and interests of our country. The only way for us to get reparation for the incalculable sums of which we have been robbed by French privateers, is to be unanimous among ourselves in expressing in a dignified manner, the high sense we to a man entertain of the deep injuries and wrongs we have suffered from an UN-authorised decree of the French directory, independent of, and contrary to the concurrence and opinion of the legislative body. With extreme pain do I see attempts industriously making, by interested and avaricious men, to injure their country from selfish motives, whose efforts, in conjunction with those of that class of men among us, who affect to think that the French government, or even any part of it, can do no wrong, tend to weaken the exertions of our real patriots for the wrongs and insults they daily receive from France. I find, from a perusal of all the Jacobin prints throughout the continent, that a *certain* letter has been gladly laid hold of, and has been republished with so much avidity, as to make it more evident that our Gallic-Americans eagerly seize on every pretext, to justify the depredations and robberies exercised towards this country by the abandoned part of the French nation. Our vessels have, *till lately*, been fully and properly documented, in the opinion of all the world; the French nation itself has, for several years last past, entered our vessels, and cleared them out of all the ports, merely on presenting them with a list of the crew, or, in other words, a *role d'equipage*. This form of a role d'equipage has been necessary, and thought sufficient for all our vessels the whole of this war, and goes further than what is alluded to in the twenty-fifth article of our treaty with France, which does not even mention the necessity of a list of the crew, but only of the captain, vessel, cargo, &c. It alludes to a form of a certificate, which ought not, by said article twenty-five, to contain the names of the crew; so that the form of the certificate, with respect to the crew, is at variance with the article on which it is founded. Ought not the body of the treaty to be held more sacred, and be more adhered to than any extraneous matter annexed thereto?——It certainly ought, and I am sure will, by every honest and patriotic man. Is a mere *role d'equipage* to have more force and validity than the numberless papers with which a vessel is furnished from higher authorities? We have had a role d'equipage all this war, which even the French, till lately, thought was in form; now, the directory have taken it into their heads to rob us, merely because they cannot find any more plunder in France, or in Italy; and the only pretext they offer is, a mere difference in the form of a simple list of the crew, which, by their decree of the 2d of March, has a meaning and form very opposite to the intention of the 25th article of the treaty of 1778, on which it was founded. I hope my countrymen will not degrade themselves by justifying robbery against the property of their fellow citizens, and will carefully and scrupulously avoid advocating a principle which, by the next arrival from Europe, may, and I think will, be established by the legislative body of France, to be a mere flimsy, pitiful pretext of the directory, for plunder and depredation.

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When a nation is insulted and injured by a foreign power, it is a duty incumbent on the *patriotic* printer of a public paper, to publish every sentiment that may tend to promote unanimity among the people at large, in execrating the conduct of the power with whom our government may have any dispute. However inherent it is in the nature of republican governments to generate factions, still, it is possible for them to avoid making partisans of foreign powers, or listening to the plausibly fatal tales of their agents among us. Whatever diversity of opinion may prevail respecting the principles of our constitution, the beneficial or prejudicial effects of certain laws, or the talents or patriotism of the men to be chosen for our representatives; we cannot too carefully and studiously avoid suffering our minds to receive any bias from the anti-patriotic consideration of its being agreeable or disagreeable to the wishes or interests of any particular foreign power, when the welfare and happiness of our own country is intended to be promoted by any measure adopted by our government. But unfortunately for the United States, whenever a law is proposed, or a candidate held up for public office, the first question asked is, whether he is friendly to France or Great Britain, not whether he is a man who loves his country, who is able and willing to promote her interests at the expense of his own, or any foreign power whatever. The fatal effects of this partiality in favor of one nation to the exclusion of all others, has unhappily taken too deep root in the United States, and will continue to prove a source of evils pregnant with the most alarming consequences. The history of past ages abounds with examples of the horrid effects of the blind attachment of one part of the same nation to one foreign power, and another part to another foreign power. The interposition of foreigners is, by such divisions invited, and they never fail to avail themselves, by intrigue and corruption of the passions and prejudices of a people who are a prey to those dissentions. The vile machinations of the agents of European powers paralize the energy of our government, whose strength depends on the unanimity and support of the people—they foment discord—prevent the operation of measures evidently calculated to promote the public good—and finally keep us from rising to that independence, power and prosperity to which we are entitled from our resources and situation. I sincerely hope the printers throughout the United States, will religiously and seriously consider the important rank they hold in society as the organs of public instruction, and that they will refuse the admission of sentiments into their papers whose aim is to advance the interests and reputation of any foreign nation whatever, at the expence of the honor and happiness of their own. Every American should execrate that printer who makes his paper the vehicle for promoting the wicked intrigues of foreign agents;—yet, unfortunately, we have men among us of that black stamp, who when necessity requires, shall be charged with their guilt, proofs of which exist, and shall, at a proper time, be brought forward.

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ALBANY, October 9.

A paper was lately read before the Royal Society of London, proving from nice and accurate experiments that diamonds (which are known to be entirely consumable by fire) on combustion are completely resolved into unmixed carbonic gas; *or, in other words, that diamonds are nothing more or less than* pure condensed charcoal.

—

CONCORD, (N. H.) Sept. 26.

Michael Sutton, of Canterbury, who was committed to Exeter jail for shouting a horse of Capt. Curry's, and there cut his own throat about a fortnight ago in a desperate manner, was last week brought to Mr. James Stevens's, in this town, where he died on Friday last—having received no nourishment into his stomach for 14 days. He had never spoken, (the pipe being entirely cut off) but communicated by writing—He appeared to be greatly distressed for some time before his death.

Died, on Sunday evening, at the house of Mr. William Partridge, in this town, Cuthbert Hutchinson, a native of England, aged 51.

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BALTIMORE, October 13.

BOARD of HALTH.

BURIALS

In the west part of Baltimore, heretofore called the town—for the last twenty-four hours—ending this morning at sun-rise:

3 Adults, 0 Children.

Burials in the east part, called Fell's Point, &c. including the Potter's Field:

3 Adults, 1 Child.

(Signed) Joseph Townsend, clerk.

October 13.

We are happy to say that the corporation of the city of Annapolis, convinced by the daily report of our health committee of the little danger to be apprehended from a regular communication with this port, have repealed their bye-law, published in our paper of the 9th instant.

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SAVANNAH, September 29.

On Tuesday the 18th inst. was committed by the City Council, to the Federal jail in this city, Robert Ploghright, of the privateer brig Campbell, capt. Wilson of Nassau, (N. P.) mounting 18 guns, and owned by Richard Coppinger of that place—he was put on board the schooner Nancy of Philadelphia, commanded by capt. Burnet, (which was retaken by the captain and his mate, as mentioned before, and brought by them in here) as prize master. The charge against him is that he had no copy of a commission, which all privateers legally commissioned, give—that he lately commanded an American vessel from Alexandria in Virginia, to the West-Indies, and that he is a citizen of the United States.

On Monday the 25th inst. were arrested by a warrant from John Glen, Esq. Mayor of this City, Joseph Moffay, of the state of Maryland, and William Cowell, of the state of North Carolina, Citizens of the United States, (who were picked up at sea with three other whites, and thirty-five blacks, by Capt. Callaghan, of the Schooner Exuma) and having been on board the British armed Ship, General Nichols, of Grenada, they were brought before Doctor John Love, one of the Aldermen of this City, for examination, when it appearing Joseph Moffay, had shipped himself voluntarily on board the said armed Ship, he was committed to the Federal Jail for his trial; but it appearing that William Cowell, on the oath of two of the crew of said armed ship, was picked up at sea in a boat with Capt. Ewing, late Master of the Schooner Grace, of Washington, North Carolina, Mr. Armour the owner, an apprentice boy, Edward Potter, of North-Carolina, and Charles Langley, a boy of Boston, with two blacks. That Capt. Michael Morrison, of the said armed ship, had permitted the Captain, owner, apprentice, and the two blacks to go on board of an American Schooner, but had detained by compulsion, the said William Cowell, Edward Potter and Charles Langley, on board; and that at Nassau, on his arrival there, he placed a number of blacks to guard the said Cowell and Langley, to prevent them getting away from his Ship, (for Potter had jumped into the boat of the Quebec Frigate at Sea, after exchanging a shot first with her by mistake at night)—he was in consequence discharged by Alderman Love.

We hear that oath is also made, that said Charles Langley, of Boston, perished in the ship when she foundered at sea, and also, that this was the ship that took capt. Conklin, of the brig Two Sisters, of New-York, put the mate in irons, and plundered the vessel of a spy glass and other articles, and that capt. Morrison had the spy glass after, in use on board his ship. We learn that capt. Morrison, and Mr. Morris, super-cargo are at St. Augustine.

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QUEBEC, sept. 28.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to cause a warrant to issue, for the release of Daniel George, under sentence of death on condition of his leaving the Province.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17.

Interments since our last report.

	Grown Persons.	Children.
First Presbyterian	0	0
Second Presbyterian	0	1
Third Presbyterian	1	0
Christ Church	0	0
St Paul's	0	0
St. Peter's	0	0
St. Mary's Church	2	0
Universalists	1	0
Friends	0	0
Free Quakers'	0	0
German Lutheran	0	2
German Calvanists	0	0
Methodists	2	0
Swedes	2	0
Potter's Field	0	0
City Hospital	6	0
	14	3

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From 16th to 17th Oct. in the morning.

Admitted, since last report,

Robert Bayne, Half moon, Chesnut-street.

Discharged, since last report.

Susan Graham,	admitted	17th ult.
William Shields,		28th
John Coakly,		29th
John Pennington,		28th
Andrew Burchall,		3d inst.
William Gamble,		5th
John Davis,		13th

Died since last Report.

		how long ill previous to admittance.
Catharine Cooley,	46 hours.	unknown.
Daniel Ross,	47 do.	1 day.

Remaining last report		54
Admitted since		1
		55
Discharged	7	
Died	2	9
Remain in Hospital. Convalescent	16	
Sick	30	46

Four of whom are dangerous.

Interred since last report.

From city and suburbs	4
Hospital	2
Total	6

STEPHEN GIRARD.
(Signed) CALEB LOWNES.
JOHN CONNELLY.

Published by order of the Board,
WM. MONTGOMERY,
Chairman pro tem.

—

The commissioners for alleviating the distresses of the citizens have, since last publication, received the following donations, viz.

	Dols. cts.
From certain inhabitants of Cheltenham	61 35
H. Leuffer	25
Cash	10
Robert Coleman (Lancaster county)	100
Inhabitants of Trenton (per James Ewing)	370
Adam Lechler, superintendant, and several labourers on the roads under him, viz.	
Adam Lechler	1
Archibald Curry	1
Samuel Shaw	1
Hugh Roy	0 50
James Carr	0 50
Philip Ankerman	1
James Reilly	0 50
Caspar Shefmeyer	0 50
Christopher Diel	0 50
Hilary Baker (Mayor)	20
Thomas Snowden's wife	10
George Nelson	60
Inhabitants of Haddonfield, and citizens of Philadelphia now there, (per Thos. Redman)	409 55
From said Redman, a balance of money subscribed in 1793, and not then received,	20 21
Inhabitants of Wilmington and Brandywine, received in a letter from Joseph Warner and John White,	411 38

From John Haworth, 4 loads of potatoes.

Certain inhabitants of Roxborough township (per Peter Robeson) 3 barrels of flour, a quantity of potatoes, turnips and cabbages.

Inhabitants of Cheltenham, 40 bushels of potatoes, 1¾ Cwt. of rye flour, 2 bushels of Indian meal, and 96 lbs. of bacon and beef.

Jonathan Meredith, a waggon load of potatoes and turnips.

For EDWARD GARRIGUES, Sec'ry.
BENJAMIN KITE.

Oct. 17th, 1797.

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For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

In one of your late papers it has been asserted with confidence, that Dr. Rush used mercury only as a purgative in the yellow fever of 1793. To shew that this assertion is wholly without foundation, it is only necessary to refer to that gentleman's publication on the fever of the above year. In page 288, "I had observed (says the doctor) that all such of my patients as were salivated, by the mercurial purges recovered in a few days. This early suggested an idea to me that the calomel might be applied to other purposes than the discharging of bile from the bowels. I ascribed its salutary effects when it salivated in the first stage of the disorder, to the excitement of inflammation and effusion in the throat diverting them from more vital parts of the body. In the second stage of the disorder I was led to prescribe it as a stimulant, and with a view of obtaining this operation from it, I aimed at exciting a salivation as speedily as possible *in all cases.*" The doctor continues to observe that he was led to the use of this remedy (mercury) in the cure of the yellow fever, from his own observation, and from that of others.

In the month of October 1789, he cured a gentleman of a bilious fever by salivating him, and he had found another precedent for a salivation in a fever, in Dr. Haller's short account of the works of Dr. Cramer. He moreover adds, that the propriety of the practice received support, from the accounts which Dr. Clarke had lately given of the successful use of mercury in the dysentery.

It has also been asserted in your paper that Dr. Rush did not bleed in the yellow fever of 1793, till after the 10th of September. But any one, who has read the doctor's publication on the disease, must be convinced, that this assertion is equally ungrounded. He bled in the disease as early as the 6th of August. See page 8.—Thus, Mr. Fenno, it clearly appears, that Dr. Rush, in the yellow fever of 1793, not only gave mercury as a purge, but to produce a salivation; and that he bled in that fever on the sixth of August, instead of about the 10th of Sept. The credit of introducing in our city these remedies in the cure of the present disease is due to him alone. Attempts have been made to refer their introduction to other gentlemen of the faculty; but these attempts will prove abortive; for they have sprung from a spirit of falsehood and calumny. And to say that this gentleman introduced blood-letting and calomel in the cure of the yellow fever at Philadelphia, is only noticing a small portion of his medical services. By his industry and ingenuity he has nearly effected a total revolution in medicine. His principles appear to be founded on truth; and not only embrace new views of the yellow fever, but of diseases in general. In spite of envy and malice, in spite of European books, and universities, these principles are daily gaining ground. They have been adopted by many eminent physicians in the United States, by some in the West-Indies, and by some in Europe. And when it is considered that they have conducted to a more successful practice, and that they have spread with rapidity in different parts of the world, may we not venture to entertain the opinion, an opinion not improbable, or extravagant, that their adoption will be finally universal?

The following extract, from Dr. Chisholm's work on the malignant pestilential fever which lately prevailed in the West-Indies, will throw light on Dr. Rush's character as a physician and a man, and confirm the belief, that he is entitled to the credit of introducing mercury in this city in the cure of the yellow fever. "Since my arrival in England, I have had peculiar satisfaction in finding that a treatment nearly similar to the above* had been adopted with great success in the malignant pestilential fever, which so lately prevailed at Philadelphia during the autumn of 1793. Dr. Rush's medical talents and merit are too well known and too generally acknowledged to require the feeble efforts of my pen to extol them. If any thing, however, could add to the excellence of this gentlemanls character, it must be his benevolent exertion, and unwearied perseverance during the existence of this dreadful calamity, in relieving his helpless and afflicted fellow-citizens, and in pursuing the mercurial mode of treatment, with the weight of prejudice and malignity in opposition to him. Such fortitude is rarely met with in the medical profession; and when it is, it must secure our admiration and respect." Chisholm on the malignant pestilential fever, &c. page 275.

A PHYSICIAN.

* *Dr. Chisholm treated the malignant fever in the West-Indies with mercury.*

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At a meeting of the Select and Common Councils, this day, the following officers were elected:

HILARY BAKER, Esq. Mayor—unanimously.

FRANCIS GURNEY, President of the Select Council.

KEARNEY WHARTON, President of the Common Council.

WILLIAM H. TOD, Clerk of the Select Council.

EDWARD J. COALE, Clerk of Common Council.

JOSEPH FRY, Messenger of the two Councils.

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GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

NEW-YORK, October 16.

ARRIVED.		DAYS.
British Packet Swallow, Taylor,	Falmouth via Halifax	58
Schr. Little George, Pell,	North Carolina	
Mary Ann, Everett,	Annapolis Royal	8
Packet George, Brown,	Newport,	2

His Britannic Majesty's frigate Thisbe, anchored off Governor's Island on Saturday evening, from a cruize.

Norfolk, Oct. 9.

The schr. Charles, 13 days from the Havanna, went up to Baltimore on Saturday. By her we learn that Santhonax sailed for France a fortnight before, convoyed by the Juno Spanish frigate, who left her off the Bahama banks and returned to the Havannah.

On Saturday arrived the schr. Eagle, capt. Ballard, in 16 days from Cape Nichola Mole. By this vessel we learn that commodore Barney, with the French frigates Medusa and Insurgent, made the West Caicos on the 15th Sept. On their passage thither they had captured a Brig from Bristol, when espying two large ships in the offing they cast loose the brig for the purpose of chasing them: the brig was shortly after retaken and carried into the Mole, where on her arrival admiral Parker, with 5 sail of the line and 2 frigates, immediately put to sea in pursuit of them

We further learn by this arrival, that the schr. Maria, capt. Hatten, the schr. Intrepid, capt Wilkinson, both from Norfolk, and a schr. from N. Carolina (name unknown) had been taken by the French row boats, but afterwards retaken and brought into the Mole. The captains and crews of the above vessels were all cut and beat in a dreadful manner.

Baltimore, Oct. 13.

ARRIVED.	
Brig Three Sisters, Cox,	St Croix
Schr. Treaty, Smithwick,	C N. Mole
Eagle, Dalton,	Cape Francois
Elizabeth, Lang,	Port-au-Prince

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on lease for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. tott

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,
From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber,
No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M

About seven thousand acres of land,

the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w3m

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.

may 30 dtf

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, *High-Street.*

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING hurried for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

City Commissioners' Office,

June 22, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendance of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

District No. 1. From the south side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north side of Mulberry-street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

☞ A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock.

July 14. colm

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.

Sassafras, High, Chesnut and Walnut-streets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.

Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.

Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.

Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.

Water-street, west side from the north end of Stamper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.

Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west side.

Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.

Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, south side.

Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Orkley's.

Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, west side.

Fifth-street, east side from Chesnut to Mulberry streets.

Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, west.

Branch-street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.

July 14. mw&frm

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 *dollar,*

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clothier—In a series of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Mistress, the Old Constitution
His new Wife, the National Representation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foresters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
John Codline, Massachusetts
Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Island
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæsar, New-Jersey
William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
Cassimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandson, George Washington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Trusty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP. It has a great share of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the present time, and characterises those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookseller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market street.

June 26. 5

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Cloyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,

By ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

The Partnership,

UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said House are desired to render the same to T. B. Freeman; and those indebted to the House are desired to make payment to him—By whom business will in future be carried on, at his Store, No. 39, South Front-street.

August 7 eod4w

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting House to No. 45, South Fifth-street.

August 2. w&s6t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last. a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

Advertisement.

On the 20th of November next in Alexandria (being court day), will be exposed for sale one or more covering Jacks, and several young ones of different ages and sizes; all descended from Royal Gift (an imported Jack from Spain, upwards of 15 hands high) out of imported Jinnies from Malta, full 14 hands high.

The terms of sale (or if not sold, of letting them for one or more seasons to cover) will then be made known: the payments may be made easy to the purchaser, bond and security being given for the amount, with interest.

At the same time and place, sundry Horses and Mares will be offered for sale. The latter having been to the Jacks, are probably with foal.

JAMES ANDERSON, Manager.

Mount-Vernon, 20th September, 1797. 1aw4w

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

THE Office will be kept until further notice at the School House in Germantown. The Company still retain the room in Chesnut, above Seventh street, where a person will attend to receive and give answers to applications, every day from 10 until 1 o'clock.

Sept. 13. d3t2awtf

Thomas Armat and Son,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

INFORM their customers and the public, they have removed a part of their merchandize to Wilmington: Also, they have their store open in the city. At either place their friends can be supplied, and their orders carefully attended to.

By the Cumberland, from Hull, they have received a handsome assortment of articles, suitable to the approaching season; and expect to add to it by other fall ships.

Should the sickness prevail in the central part of the city, that branch of their business will be removed to Germantown.

☞ The communication by post is open and regular as usual.

Sept. 18. thtf

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP!

A Light WAGGON almost new, with a frame—and a pair of harness (English collars) has never been used—price 90 Dolls.

A Horse 16 hands high, seven years old—and a new chair, with a falling top and harness—320.

Enquire No. 331, Market-street

August 24. d1w

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A LARGE two story brick House, handsomely situated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage house and two stables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with stalls in the two stables for 27 horses. The healthiness and pleasantness of its situation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a desirable retreeat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiousness of the house, its central position, and the largeness of the stables, make it every way suitable for a tavern, for which it has always been considerd as a capital stand. Inquire on the premises, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Princeton, Aug. 25. 29—d1w2awtf

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash	20,000 dollars, 30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash 25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash 15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash 10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of		10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are	10,000
10 do.	1,000	10,000
20 do.	500	10,000
00 do.	100	10,000
200 do.	50	10,000
400 do.	25	10,000
1,000 do.	20	20,000
15,000 do.	10	150,000
16,739 Prizes.		
33,261 Blanks.		
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,		400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston: of John Hopkins, Richmond: and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. mwf

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8*ths of a Dollar,*

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

August 25.

No. 188.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty sixth day of July, in the twenty second year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Observations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The History of the United "ed States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of speculation, against Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treasury, is fully refuted—"Written by himself."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 27. w4w

The Inhabitants of the District of Southwark,

ARE informed that a Coachee is provided, to be kept at the Constables' office, the north east corner of Front and Almond streets, where the friends of those sick persons who desire to be removed to the City Hospital, are requested to make application—Also, a Hearse will be kept in readiness for the removal of the dead.

JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B.—The Poor, who wish to remove to the Tents on Schuylkill, may be furnished with orders by applying as above. *Aug.* 29

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE

No. 64 south Second-Street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commence drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu&f

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No 40 South Second street,

[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONTAINING the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tavern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1m&f

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t

Ross & Simson,

—HAVE FOR SALE—

Excellent Coffee in { Hogsheads, Tierces, and Barrels.

A small parcel of nice cocoa in bags
A few puncheons Jamaica spirits, fourth proof
Superior Teneriffee wine, old and in Madeira pipes
An invoice of jewellery and hosiery to be sold by the package
A few hampers of best English cheese.

July 27. dtf.

The Subscriber has for Sale,

A large assortment of India Muslins, coarse and fine
India Calicoes
Sooty Romalls
Blue Cloths and Checks
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Blue red and Gilli Handkerchiefs
An invoice of Irish Linens and Sheetings, well assorted
A box of Diapers
Silk Umbrellas
Two boxes of fine Spices, cotaining Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves
Black Pepper of first quality
East India Ginger
Java Sugar
A quantity of Madeira Wine
Ditto of Gin
Roll Brimstone

Mordecai Lewis.

August 12. 3awtm

Higgins' Specific

FOR THE

PREVENTION AND CURE OF THE

YELLOW FEVER.

EVER since this disease made such ravages in this city and New-York, the author has turned his attention to its causes and cure—The result of his enquiries has convinced him that the reason why so few persons recover from its attacks, are from its not being well understood, and the consequent wrong method taken to cure it. He is persuaded that the excessive bleedings and mercurial treatment of the Faculty is highly injurious, and that the only rational mode of treatment is by the use of proper acids. Convinced of this he offers his *Specific* as a certain remedy, if used according to the directions.

To be had in bottles, at one dollar each, of the inventor *Geo. Higgins*, Cherry street, two doors above Ninth street, (late manager of Jackson and Co's Medicine Warehouse, London); by *J. Leblanc*, No. 216; *W. Griffith*, No. 177, *T. Pearce*, No. 21, South Third street, *T. Stiff*, No. 55, New street, near Vine street, and *J. Gales*, No. 36, Race street.

Aug. 25. tuths 3t

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, and CONSUMPTIONS.

Just received, by WM. GRIFFITHS, No. 117, South Second-street, a fresh supply of

Genuine Balsam of Honey,

A Medicine invented by the late Sir John Hill (who knowledge as a Botanist procured him the appellation of the Linnæus of Britain) and is considered in England as a *certain cure* for the above complaints; it is also of singular efficacy in the Hooping Cough,

It may also be had retail of W. A. STOKES, No. 61, South Second-street, and T. STIFF, 55, New-street, in bottles at 75 cents each.

WM. GRIFFITHS having observed the happy effect of the medicine, (several cases of cures having come within his own knowledge) and the great demand for it has induced him to order a large supply, a part of which he has just received.

August 3. 1aw3w

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Saturday last, two indented Servants, Gifford Daily, a mulatto boy, about 17 years of age, a slim light built active fellow, can read and write, five feet seven or eight inches high, has a heavy countenance; had on a fustian coatee and trowsers, a high crowned hat, fine shoes &c.

Allan Hellons, a black man, about 24 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, a thick set clumsy built fellow, particularly about the breech; had on a sailor's blue jacket lined with swanskin, dark striped vest, fustian trowsers, high crowned hat, coarse shoes, &c.; each of them had several shirts and several other cloathes with them. Thirty Dollars will be paid for the runaways, or 15 dollars for each, and reasonable charges, on delivering them at No. 54, North Third-street.

The black fellow is about a year from Lewis Town, in the County of Sussex, state of Delaware, and has taken the boy with him.

July 31. mtu&s3w

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A LARGE 3 Story Brick House, on the South side of Filbert street, between Eighth and Ninth, lately occupied as the Surveyor General's Office.

The Building is 36 feet front and 35 feet deep, the lot 110 feet deep, with the privilege of a nine feet wide Alley extending the whole length of the lot, to a thirty feet wide Court for Carriages to turn in. The House is not plastered, and may be turned either into one, or two dwelling Houses. It is suitable for a large Manufactory, or would make a good Tavern. Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to No. 111, Chesnut-Street.

Aug. 21. cod4t.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

No. 167, *Arch-Street.*

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedale, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 20. &sm.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the second day of this inst. July, a Mulatto Man, named Will Bowzer, about forty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, rather chunky made; had on when he went away, a drab colored cloth coat, striped purple trowsers and jacket. It is probable he will change his cloathes, as he took a number with him. The said fellow formerly belonged to Mr. Charles Blake of this place; and it is expected he has made towards Jones's Neck, in the Delaware State.—Any person apprehending the said fellow, and securing him so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the county, and Twenty Dollars if in the county, and all reasonable charges if bro't home.

JESSE REED,

Queen Ann's County, Maryland.

July 3. w3t